Chapter 1

The introduction to Chapter 1 starts off by explaining color management. A color management system can prevent most color discrepancies by acting as a color interpreter. It is especially important when same image is used for multiple purposes such as for online output and print output. A major step for color management is using color setting to make a space for Photoshop. By establishing Adobe RGB as the color space you can make one simple preset choice by following the first instructions. Customizing the color management policies for Photoshop is important because Photoshop may override a document’s settings if the color profile in the file doesn’t conform to Photoshop’s current settings.

Chapter 2

The introduction to Chapter 2 explains how to buy and choose the settings for a digital camera. The first step to solving for a digital camera is to figure out which model suits your output requirements and your budget. Aside from the megapixel count and size of the sensor, make sure the camera you buy can accommodate a wide assortment of lenses. If you shoot digital photos, the camera will preserve either all the pixels that are captured as raw files or a portion of the pixels that are captured as small, medium, or large JPEG files. The files should have the minimum resolution to obtain desired output. You must create a new, blank document in order to copy and paste the image so you can edit on Photoshop. If you are not sure which file format to save in, you can always safely go with the Photoshop format PSD. By using the status bar and menu at the bottom of a floating tab or document window, you can choose the type of data you want displayed on the bar. To end a work session you close the document, making sure to save all work, and then edit/quit Photoshop.